

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1882.

VOL. X

GLORIOUS NEWS!

EVERY PURCHASER OF

\$5.00 Worth of Goods

From our large and well-selected retail stock, consisting of

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

will be presented with a ticket entitling the holder to one share in the FIFTY GIFT DISTRIBUTION of the following

PRIZES:

One \$85.00 HAMMER IRON FELLOE FARM WAGON.

- 50.00 IN GOLD.
- 40.00 SUIT MADE TO ORDER.
- 25.00 MAN'S SUIT.
- 25.00 MAN'S OVERCOAT.
- 20.00 MAN'S SUIT.
- 20.00 YOUTH'S SUIT.
- 20.00 YOUTH'S OVERCOAT.
- 15.00 YOUTH'S SUIT.
- 10.00 BOY'S SUIT.
- 10.00 BOY'S OVERCOAT.
- 15.00 PANTS TO ORDER.
- 15.00 ZINC TRUNK.
- 10.00 MOROCCO VALISE.
- 40.00 SEWING MACHINE.
- 20.00 BRONZE CLOCK, from Otto E. Curtis & Co., jewelers.
- 45.00 SILVER WATER SET, from E. D. Bartholomew & Co.
- 35.00 SET HARNESS, from J. W. Tyler.
- 22.00 VAPOR STOVE, 3 Burner Stand, Hot Water Tank, from Ferguson Stove Co.
- HAWORTH CHECK ROWER.
- BARREL FLOUR, from D. S. Shellabarger & Co.
- BARREL FLOUR.

To be Given Away March 1, 1883.

J. R. RACE & CO.

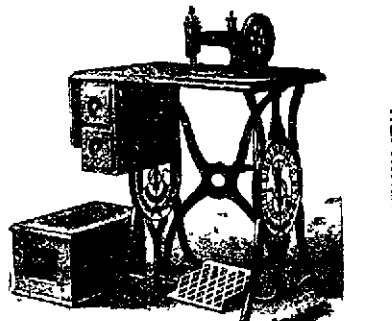
March 28 d&wf

STEP IN AT THE

New Singer Office,

53 Opera Block, North Water St.

SUPPLIES AND ATTACHMENTS FOR SEWING MACHINES. ANY MACHINE REPAIRED.



FURNISHING FOR THE SEWING MACHINE.

GEO. P. BLUME.

FOR RENT.

STORE ROOM.

No. 4, South Side City Park.

Possession April 1st.

APPLY TO

PEDDECORD, BURROWS & CO.

WHEELER MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

Wheeler, Summit County, Colorado.

Capital Stock \$500,000

Working Capital \$250,000

Shares, \$10 Each

JOHN C. DUPEE, Patent Solicitor and Mechanical Draughtsman.

Office No. 19 West Main street Decatur, Ill.

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Little Things.

Life is made up of a great variety of things that call for our attention, as we pass along, and it is not strange amid the hurry, bustle, and misconception of life that many things are wholly neglected; but while we see this neglected every side, if we study the matter closely we will find that the little things of life are more frequently left undone than the greater things.

While many are willing to grasp large opportunities which seem to offer great inducements to riches, how few are making use of the common opportunities that present themselves at every step of life. If we could always see results before we act, how different generally would be our line of action, for the smallest opportunity, richly improved, often results in great and lasting good and can not fail of some degree of success.

How often we see the little things of life ignored in the home circle, while every wish may be gratified as far as physical comfort is concerned, though it may have cost great labor; how often we see those things that go to make home happy grudgingly given. Kind words are little things, but how often harsh, unkind ones take their place. It is strange that we so often bear harsh, thoughtless words at home from those who are always kind and considerate to strangers, but that this is true is an evident fact.

Home, though filled with little things, is a place of grand opportunities, and that one who is conscientiously trying to improve them, is doing an unending work for good. Hearts are receiving impressions—good or bad—are being made happier or sadder, each day, by the action of those at home.

Parents, weaned and absorbed with the business of life, too often make home unattractive to their children by making them feel that they represent simply burdens in the household. The hearts of children are sensitive, and older ones should always be considerate in their actions toward them. They should be made to feel that they are of some importance at home, in order that they may become so attached to it that it will be to them a safeguard and refuge from the many perils that beset their youthful steps. The opportunity of parents in this direction is of vast and immeasurable importance, and it rightly improves will more than repay in years yet to come.

The children of the home circle, as they grow to years of accountability, are not left without responsibility in this direction. How often is the joy and comfort of home blighted by the conduct and dissipated acts of children who, wholly undesired, their great opportunity to go to and help dishonor on their parents. But there are those who shed light and joy wherever they go by their uniformly kind words and acts, whose conduct it seems to be to make others happy, and what centers of joy they are in the home circle. The little things they have observed have resulted in a grand aggregate of good that is crowning their parents with honor and making their own hearts happier and better.

There are always men and women raised up for the grand and greater achievement of life, and while there is much success in this direction, it can never accomplish the whole work for life, for life is made up mainly of little things, and it is those that are most likely to be neglected.

We may not all have equal opportunities of doing good at home, but we have something to do to make that home happier, and if we are doing it to the best of our ability we are meeting all that is required. In the daily walk of life we would pay more attention to the little things that would be fewer great things demanding our consideration. *Ma-jor*

Seventh-Day Adventists.

In the course of the history of the Church many many sects have arisen by which the speedy coming of Christ to set up a visible empire has been proclaimed. The Seventh-Day Adventists, says *Ma-jor*, are one of the first organizations of this kind, and one of the most successful. They have a long history, and their teachings are based on the Bible. They have a long history, and their teachings are based on the Bible. They have a long history, and their teachings are based on the Bible.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHESI, UTERINE CATHOLICON.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

The Uterine Catholicon will cure all the diseases of the female system, such as: Leucorrhoea, Chronic Catarrh, Hemorrhage, Prolapse, Displacement, and all the other diseases of the female system.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is the only one that will cure all the diseases of the female system.

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FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The ostrich is liable to sudden fits of jealousy, and frequent quarrels occur when several birds are in one enclosure, resulting sometimes in the death of one of the contestants.

This puma is very particular about his toilet. He is one of the few crustaceans which has been seen to brush himself up with great care. The front claws are fine and delicate, and carry little brushes on their tips.

The largest steam hammer in the United States is in the Black Diamond steel works in Pittsburgh, Pa. The hammer weighs seventeen tons, while the anvil-block under it weighs 160 tons. With a full head of steam it will strike a blow of ninety tons.

The human body is seven-eighths water. All the tissues owe their softness, and even the bones have a share of this fluid. No organ of the body could perform its duty, nor could life be sustained without it. Alcohol burns up the water, diseases and destroys the body.

This hard, black German steel pencil has been superseded of late years by the round, white pencil of clay alone. At the quarry near Castleton, Vt., about thirty-five workmen produce 50,000 pencils daily, and it is proposed to increase the daily output to 100,000. The blocks when quarried are saved into pieces seven by twelve inches, split to a thickness of a half-inch and smoothed by a plane. The block is passed under a semi-circular knife, and, after having been turned over, the process is repeated. The result is fifty seven-inch pencils. A particle of quartz in the block would break all the pencils. They are pointed by a grindstone, turned, assorted, and sent to market in boxes of 100.

Within seventy-five miles of Prescott, Arizona, in the vicinity of Fort McDowell, has been found a large mound, 500 by 250 feet in extent, with walls of stone two feet thick surrounding; within and down to the depth of ten feet have been found some implements of all descriptions, also utensils of a peculiar material painted on the inside with Egyptian characters, arranged in a very large number of lines, and, in fact, a perfect museum of relics of the age and of a race now extinct. There were also found tombs three feet deep, and underneath, cisterns of water. The walls are made of rock found six miles from the mound. Near the quarry are found paintings of beasts of burden, arranged in a very large number of lines, and, in fact, a perfect museum of relics of the age and of a race now extinct. There were also found tombs three feet deep, and underneath, cisterns of water. The walls are made of rock found six miles from the mound. 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The Daily Republican.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1882.

H. K. HAMMER, J. R. MOSELER.
HAMMER & MOSELER, Proprietors.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Entered at the Post Office at Decatur, Illinois,
as second class mail matter.

REPUBLICAN TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of the several election districts of Decatur township are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at the court house on

Friday, March 31, 1882,
at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various township offices to be voted for at the ensuing April election, as follows:

Superior, three candidates for Assistant Supervisor, one candidate for Town Clerk, one candidate for Assessor, one candidate for Collector, one candidate for Constable, one candidate for Highway Commissioner, one candidate for Justice of the Peace, one candidate for Overseer of the Poor, and one candidate for School Director.

The representation will be as follows:
First District, 2 delegates.
Second District, 2 delegates.
Third District, 2 delegates.
Fourth District, 2 delegates.
Fifth District, 2 delegates.
Sixth District, 2 delegates.
Seventh District, 2 delegates.
Eighth District, 2 delegates.
Ninth District, 2 delegates.
Tenth District, 2 delegates.

We regret to observe that the question of the succession to Senator David Davis is beginning to show itself so plainly in our state politics.

The newspapers are devoting entirely too much attention to the matter, no less than twelve eminent Republicans having been mentioned by the press in connection with the place.

To the great mass of Republicans in the state—that large majority which has no personal end to serve in the election of any particular man—it is not of the slightest importance what the name of Judge Davis' successor may be, only so he be a worthy man and a thoroughly reliable Republican.

To this class, which does the voting and rolls up the majorities out of unselfish devotion to the principles of the great party which has governed the country for so many years, the continued supremacy of those principles is the one great question, and in their estimation the judicious action of the state officers and the legislature, for which the party should and will be held responsible, is just now of more importance than any mere question of men in connection with the senatorship or any other position.

If the legislature now in session performs speedily and well the work for which it was assembled, the Republican party will unquestionably carry the state in November next, and be in position to choose some worthy man to represent its views in the senate. If, however, the legislature fritters away its time in useless discussions, and prolongs its session into the summer months, the result of the next election will not be so easy to prognosticate in advance, and the Republicans may wake up on the morning of the eighth of November to find their fond hopes brushed away like the baseless fabric of a vision.

To these disinterested Republicans, therefore, the talk about candidates for senator seems a little premature at this time. Their idea is that the first duty of Republicans just now is to furnish reasons to the people which will induce them to continue the Republican party in power, leaving to the future the question of candidates for the senatorial succession. It will be time enough to discuss the so-called "claims" of different men when we are sure we have votes enough in the legislature to elect somebody.

The Immigration officers at New York expect that at least 500,000 immigrants from Europe will land at that city during the present year. There have never been so many Italians coming to America as now. Over 1,800 landed last week, and they report that their countrymen will come in swarms this year. The German element still predominates, and it is noticeable that the better class of Germans are now coming. The steamship men say that they have not ships enough to accommodate all who want to come.

The president yesterday nominated Sterling P. Rounds, of Chicago, as public printer. There has been a very spirited contest over this office, and it is gratifying to know that it has ended in the selection of a man so well qualified in every way to fill the position. Mr. Rounds is one of the most thorough printers in the United States, and will carry on the mammoth establishment at Washington in a business-like way.

In the lower house of the legislature yesterday Mr. Cronkite, of Stephenson, introduced the Democratic Apportionment bill, which makes four Republican districts out of the present first, second and third, and leaves the others unchanged. The African in this fuel heap can be pretty easily recognized, without the aid of an opera glass.

Judge Advocate General SWAIN has submitted a report to the Secretary of War on Sergeant Mason's case. He holds that Mason is not lawfully confined, and that the proceedings of the court martial are invalid.

THE SOUTH BOND (Ind) Register, favors the election of Hon. Schuyler Colfax to represent his old district in the next congress. He has been repeatedly solicited to accept the nomination, but has as often declined, and now it is proposed by his friends to nominate and elect him without asking his consent.

Governor JENOME, of Michigan, has given public recognition to the benevolence of the country in relieving the forest-fire sufferers by issuing a card of thanks. He says that "the need of individual assistance is now happily ended. Contributions at the present time have been equal to the earlier and most pressing necessities, and the state has made provision for the future."

Some of the newspapers of this state are already raising the question as to whether the county treasurers and sheriffs now in office are eligible for re-election this fall. We are of the opinion that they are eligible without any question whatever. In 1874 a law went into effect which prohibited sheriffs in counties not under township organization from being their own successors, and the question was decided then that the officers elected previous to the passage of the act referred to were not disqualified by it. The present law, passed in 1881, and the county treasurers and sheriffs now in office were elected in 1879 and are, therefore, eligible to re-election this fall, the term of their offices being four years hereafter instead of two years.

Weather Trumpet.
The following predictions will probably be read with interest:

The month of April will open with warm, southerly winds and generally pleasant weather until about the 7th or 8th; then generally colder weather until about the 19th; then again warmer, southerly winds, and changeable, showery weather until the end of the month. The principal storms will be, a light one about the 3d, a cold storm about the 8th, another about the 17th, and another about the 21st.

The Pot Luck club, composed of some 500 ladies and gentlemen, had a dinner at Irving hall, in New York, Thursday night. Ice cream was the first dish served, and entrees and roasts made up the final service. The waitresses were dressed in costumes of medieval, Renaissance, and Florentine, and the male waiters were a herd of young Buthnuths and Grosvenors, with flowing blonde wigs and knee breeches. The bill of fare included in its designation "Wild, weird, fleshy, and yet tender, clowder, 'dippy ching pie,' 'love sick salad,' 'too-too ti fruti,' 'early English buttery and daisies pudding,' 'soufflé à la mode,' 'meat deval maccaroni,' 'Francesca di Rimini fantasies,' 'freschi,' 'precious,' and 'ecstatic' hauns, and 'hollow-bellow pastry.'"

Senators GRASS, new paper, *Them Steers*, will not be lured with delight by the democracy in Maine. He told the greenbackers that they have been made a catspaw of by the democratic managers, and uses the democratic language. "Greenbackers of Maine," he said, "you have sold your souls for a few dollars, and you are delivering the goods as fast as decency will allow. Your committee and lead men will be useful this year to the democratic nomination. When that work is done they will quickly slip into their places in the democratic ranks, where they belong. Your 'greenback' state convention any this year be allowed to go through the face of nominating a democratic ticket; but that won't be necessary next year the old Bourbon will take command in person."

People generally will be rejoiced to learn that the stories about General Grant's losses in stock speculation are probably without any foundation. An intimate friend of his, who is supposed to know a good deal about his private affairs, declares that the General has not been speculating on the New York stock bond, but is busily engaged in a more sensible and economical manner. General Grant's income now, from former accumulations, gifts and salary, must be ample sufficient for all the reasonable wants of himself and his family.

MAL POORE, the veteran of the Washington correspondents, writes: "President Arthur has his household in working order, and scarcely a day passes that he does not have from one to half a dozen guests—gentle men and ladies—at dinner. His cook is a cordon bleu, and the floral decorations of the dining room and table are in exquisite taste. After dinner he receives those friends who call, and it is often midnight before he can commence the work of examining the papers in pending cases brought him from the departments."

A NEW YORK paper says confectioners and florists are making great preparations for Easter. The display of eggs is wonderful. Dainty ones of all sizes and colors are seen. A reporter examined one large egg, and found a \$350 bonnet among its contents. All sorts of treasures are hidden within the eggs. In flowers, white lilies will cost 75 cents apiece, and all flowers will bring good prices.

It is said that Senator Teller, prior to his nomination as Secretary of the Interior, will make a speech in the senate severely arraigning the treasury department for its persistent opposition to, and efforts to nullify, the silver bill.

SHERLABARKE's patent process flour saves one-half the labor in baking, and will make more bread to the pound than any other flour sold here. *Decatur*

FINE line of Chromo, new subjects, just received, at J. T. HAY & Co., *Decatur*

CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT.

The democrats are in a state of nervous trepidation for fear the legislature will do injustice to somebody in the matter of congressional apportionment. The members of the legislature will understand, of course, that in such affairs democrats are not necessarily good advisers. In 1859, when the legislature was strongly democratic, the districts were reconstructed on the democratic idea. The Chicago district took in a shoe string line of counties from the lake to the Mississippi river, and included Rock Island, Whiteside, Lee, DeKalb, Kane, DuPage and Cook. The seventh, or Mattoon district, had an arm extending in a shoe-string line to the northwest, to take in Logan, Macon, Piatt and Monticello, and other straggling off southwest to take Fayette and Clay. Both these districts were democratic, as were all the others except the first on the presidential vote, but by hard work the republicans carried not only the first, but the third, fourth and sixth. In the apportionment of 1881, which gave Illinois three districts, the forty-eight northern counties made the third district, taking in nearly two-thirds of the state; the eighteen counties in the southeast the first district, and the twenty-one counties in the southwest the second. All were democratic.

In 1843 population had shifted towards the north, and four districts were formed out of one district in 1831. Of these, the fifth district was a double bow knot sort of an affair, the counties being strung and twisted into line to give Douglas a majority. All of these except one were democratic, and yet the state gave a democratic majority for president of only 1,980.

The first apportionment made by a republican legislature was that of April 24, 1861. Five of the thirteen districts were republican in 1863, and ten of them republican in 1865, when the republican majority in the state was over 40,000. Under the apportionment act of July 1, 1872, the state was divided into nineteen districts. At the election held in November of that year the republicans carried fifteen districts and the democrats four. This was on a republican majority of 57,000 in the state. At the next election the democrats carried eleven of the nineteen districts, the republicans six, and the democrats eight, and the republicans thirteen. At the last election the republicans carried thirteen districts and the democrats six, on a republican majority in the state of 40,716.

Slavery in Brazil.
The returns of the slave population of the province of Rio Janeiro have been made up to the 30th of June, 1881. On the 30th of September, 1878, when the special registration closed, there were 301,169 slaves in the province, which number was increased by 32,423 afterwards brought into the province, increasing the total of registrations to 333,592. This number, however, had become reduced to 276,165 on the 30th of June, 1881, by 49,374 deaths and 11,023 emancipations, the decrease in seven and three-quarter years being 37,397, or nearly 21 per cent. Of the 276,165, 117,251 were from 10 to 21 years of age, 143,000 of 21 to 60, and 9,915 over 60; 203,087 were engaged on farm work. The *Anglo-Brazilian Times*, commenting upon these returns, says: "If, however, we wish to arrive at the full emancipatory effects of the law of September, 1871, excluding from such effects the 9,103 private emancipations and the 49,374 deaths, we would have to add to 1,920 official emancipations the 64,927 free children, owing their freedom to that law, who were existing on the 30th of June, 1881, the date of the return. In fact, the law of 1871 was not an abolitionary act; its leading motives was only to provide for the gradual extinction of slavery by cutting off its feeders. As regards the probabilities of more active measures on behalf of the 1,300,000 existing slaves in the whole empire, whose sole present chances of liberty lie in the scanty operations of the emancipation fund, and the considerably wider but still very limited effects of private benevolence, the known sentiments of the premier and of perhaps a majority of the chambers give little countenance to the belief in a government measure; but it is current that the promotion of such a measure will be advocated at an early date by Senator Silveira Martins, who can command at least five Liberal votes in the chamber of deputies."

Probably His Last Letter.
The last letter which Mr. Long wrote was a reply to one that now rests in a little cabinet in the poet's library, wherein he treasured remembrances of children. It contained a series of resolutions adopted by the pupils of A. grade, school No. 2 of this city, during exercises commemorating his birthday. Miss Jessie Daily, a little girl eleven years of age, who resides with Mrs. Dillard, tickets on North Pennsylvania street, was secretary of the meeting. The resolutions were forwarded over her name, and Longfellow's reply was addressed to her in person. It is dated March 22, and reached the city on the day he died. The note, for it contains only a few words—is written in the third person, and says that owing to Mr. Longfellow's illness he is unable to answer the communication as he would like, and can only acknowledge its receipt. It is needless to say that Miss Jessie will always cherish the literary treasure.

A BOON JERSEY short-horn (cross-bred) now belonging to General Howard, of Buffalo, N. Y., is reported to have given 1,787 pounds of milk in one month, and to have yielded 213 pounds of butter in seven days. Her feed was grass and four quarts of ground corn and oats daily. This is extraordinary, if true.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CAPITAL CHATTER.

Senator Teller and the Interior Secretaryship.

Home and Foreign Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Ship-herd, of Peruvian guano fame, is "firing" with erysipelas now, and his physician says it will be several days before he can appear.

Scoville starts for home to-morrow. The final meeting before Judge Cox of Corbitt and Scoville, to consider the bill of exceptions, will be held this afternoon. There is no prospect that the bill of exceptions will be granted.

Paris is to have a war-work show, one part of which is a representation of the assassination of Garfield.

Ex-Senator Eaton says the president thinks the term of twenty years fixed by the Chinese bill too long, and is a virtual violation of the treaty. It is probable the president will veto the bill, and recommend a reduction of the time to ten years. This would not endanger the party's prospects on the Pacific coast, and would save us the shame of a violation of the treaty in spirit, if not in letter.

Cabinet makers insist that Teller's name will be sent in to-day; also Chandler's for the navy, but this latter is by no means certain.

The chief of the pension office calculates that under the plan of appointing 800 additional clerks in the census office, Illinois will be entitled to sixty-nine, Missouri to thirty-six, Iowa to thirty-six, Wisconsin to twenty-one, and Ohio to sixty-four.

The democrats say they will oppose the admission of Dakota and Washington by every parliamentary means.

Guiteau exhibits much interest in reading the accounts of executions. He read the reports of the seven hangings of last Friday, and, remarking that all died without showing fear, said, "I'll die without flinching, too, if I'm executed—see if I don't!" He insists, however, that he will get a new trial.

Wendell Phillips has written a letter correcting the statement made in the house that he favored the Chinese bill, and saying that he is utterly opposed any restrictive measures.

Charles Francis Adams is conferring with the chairman of the commerce committee, urging the adoption of his commission system instead of the Reagan bill.

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WASHINGTON, March 27.—The proposition to give the Pension Office 810 additional clerks has already brought down a shower of applicants from all parts of the country. There are already over 2,000 on file in the Interior department, and more arriving daily. A good many expectants are flocking here in person to join the 4,000 or 5,000 clerks already out of employment here. The additional force in the Pension Office will require 300 or 400 more clerks in the Adjutant General's and Surgeon General's offices. Notwithstanding the large number of appointments to be made, there will be upwards of 20,000 applicants for these positions, or twenty to every place.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Treasurer Gillilan says there is a pressing need of a fractional currency. The demands for it in small quantities are coming from all parts of the country. It is needed for transmission through the mails of sums less than \$1, and for certain classes of business that have been wholly destroyed for want of this medium of exchange. The latter applies especially to certain manufacturers in New England, which are sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cents, coin being too heavy and uncertain for this light traffic. Mr. Gillilan

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